1: Burrows--5-6 (1947-48) Woleaians 1-5
116, 802, 193 Ifalik

"The native system of enumeration is organized decimally. For numbers from one to ten, four sets of terms are used, according to what is being counted. Three of them have also their own interrogative forms. All are variants of one fundamental set of forms. Two add suffixes to the fundamental forms. The other reduces them to monosyllables, mainly by omitting second syllables. The monosyllables are used in counting aloud, as in distributing fish or measuring the length of a rope in fathoms.

	General	Human Beings and Fish ('Animate')	Trees and Canoes ('Long Objects')	Monosyllables for Counting Aloud
How many?	vitou?	veteman (u?	vetevar?	---------
1.	seu	seuman	sevar	ot
2.	ruou	rumen	ruovar	ru
3.	selũ	selimen	seluvar	en (sometimes 'sel')

4.		văou	vamen	vavar	vang
5.	(limou)	nimou	limen	lifar	lim
6.		wălou	wălemen	olovar	ol
7.		vĕsou	visimen	visivar	vis
8.		walou	walimen	walivar	wal
9.		tiwou	tiwemen	tiuvar	tiw
10.		seg	seik	seik	seg

From ten on, there is only one set of numerals. Eleven is 'seg ma seu'-- ten and one; twelve 'seg ma ruou', and so on. For multiples of ten the suffix 'eik' is added to the first syllable of the numerals from two to nine: [6]

20. rueik

30. seleik

40. faeik

50. nimeik

60. oleik

70. vɛsik

80. walik

90. tuweik

The corresponding suffix for hundreds is 'bwugu'. The count by hundreds to a thousand is:

100. sebwugu

200.	rubwugu (once, in a song, recorded as 'lugubwugu')
300.	selubwugu
400.	väbwugu
500.	limoubwugu
600	olobwugu (wolobwugu)
700	visibwugu
800	walibwugu
900	tiwbwugu
1,000	senne

From this point the numerals given by Tom disagree with those in a list collected by Sarfert. Sarfert has sangalas for 1,000. For 10,000 Tom gave senne me sangares; Sarfert, sang. Tom said there is no word for 'million'; but Sarfert's list continues to 100,000,000. There seems to be no reason to doubt its correctness. The higher numerals, being little used, may be forgotten. At least Tom did not know them. Lacking a copy of Sarfert's list to suggest it, no search was made for others who may know more than he."

1: Burrows--830 (1947-48) Woleaians
802 Ifalik

"The counting and tossing the fish into piles was begun by the lowest ranking chief, Toroman. He handled the fish one at a time, calling out the count. When he tired, his place was taken by one of the strongest men, who handled the fish in pairs, one in each hand. The count was called out in the same way, except for the tens; that is, after nine came twenty, after the second nine, forty, and so on."

2: Damm et al. --212-216 (1909) 1938 Woleaians
116, 212, 176, 802 Faraulep

The Faraulip natives use a peculiar script (see Figs. 279, 280) which is very similar [213] to the Polowat writing; they also have their own numerals, which the chief Sâueeru invented. He teaches them to the young men, who put them to practical use in their copra dealings with the Japanese. The signs were derived from tattoo patterns and Japanese characters which the chief had taken from Japanese newspapers. [CS: Omission of illustrations of writing, and of the numerals, pages 212, 213, 214, 215, 216].

4: Krämer--191 (1909) 1937 Woleaians
116, 802, 192 Woleai

[VMM: According to James Wilson (1797) the native numerals] are as follows:

	Carolines	Palau	
1.	iota	tong	tang
2.	rua	oru	orung
3.	tolu	othey	odéi
4.	tia	oang	oáng
5.	lima	aim	oĭm
6.	hŏnu	malong	malong
7.	fizu	oweth	uĭd
8.	warrow	tei	laĭ
9.	hivo	etew	ĭtiu
10.	segga	mackoth	magod

4: Krämer--277 (1909) 1937 Woleaians
116, 802 Woleai

Counting by means of knots, see Figure 133 [VMM: see source].

4: Krämer--284 (1909) 1937 Woleaians
116, 802 Woleai

Counting. For counting a string with knots is used; Kotzebue, Vol. III, page 89 says that in this manner the native, Kadu, kept track of the months of his stay on Ratak. Hellwig shows a specimen (Figure 133) [VMM: see source] with which Géaf, the owner of a house counted his palm trees. (100=100).

28: Spiro--95 [4] (1947-48) 1949 Woleaians
116, 856, 802 Ifalik

"Talking is stimulated by the parents. When the baby shows signs of talking, they encourage him to acquire a vocabulary. For reason, which I could not ascertain, they first teach them to count. (14)

Parents take great pleasure in their children's speech, and are praised by others for the progress their child makes."

"14. The children learn not only how to count, but the motor behavior associated with it. That is, the people often count the number of persons in a house by pointing with their lips. The children soon pick up this motor behavior.

It may be pointed out, incidentally, that lip pointing is also a sign of agreement or affirmation. The women, who were quite shy at first, would answer questions in the affirmative by pointing their lips."

35: Choris (Iles Radak)--21 (1817) 1822 Woleaians
116, 159, 802 Woleai

When we took. . . [LEM: Kadou, the Caroliner] on board we told him that he would be at sea for two months without ever seeing land, and he did not appear frightened. But having spent several weeks without observing land, he put no more faith in our words. He believed that we, as well as he, had been driven by winds far from his country and that we searched for land in vain. However, having observed that we were at ease, and that nothing on board was amiss, his anxiety soon ended.

About his neck he wore a string on which he marked the time by knots. But his count lacked accuracy.